The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY AUGUST 17, 1896. XXXV—NO. 21

END OF THE REUNION

The 104th Disperses for Another Year.

PROCEEDINGS AT OAK KNOLL.

Text of the Speeches Delivered at the Home of Major McKinley—Miss Martin Speaks for the Daughters of Veterans—Remarks of Dr. Smith and Col. Monaghan.

The reunion of the survivors of the 104th regiment came to close Thursday afternoon and most of the visitors have returned to their homes. The tents were taken down Thursday afternoon immediately after the return from Canton. The reunion was the most largely attended and successful meeting that the regiment has held in years, and the resolution adopted yesterday is sufficient proof of the favorable impression the veterans received of Massillon and its citizens.

THE TRIP TO CANTON.

The surviving members of the 104th Regiment O. V. I., numbering nearly 200, who closed their reunion in Massillon yesterday, arrived in Canton at 11:15 o'clock on Thursday morning. At the square they were met by a committee from the Canton Post and conducted to the residence of Major McKinley, where they were presented by Colonel Wm. Monaghan in the following address:

COL. MONAGHAN'S ADDRESS.

"Comrade McKinley: As an humble member of and speaking for the 104th Ohio Regiment, which is about closing its reunion in your sister city, Massillon, where, thirty-four years ago, it was mustered into the service of the United States as the 104th Regiment, before departing for our homes, we all felt that we must do ourselves the honor to come in a body to tender you our most cordial greetings, our compliments and our most sincere congratulations on your nomination to the highest office in the gift of the American people. (Applause.) We come here to greet you as a comrade, because you, with us, in the trying days of the history of the Republic, shouldered your gun and fought with us in the ranks for the honor of the flag and the preservation of the Union. (Cheers.) We love you for that service as a comrade. We love you also for your pure private character and public service.

"We love you, sir, because you have remained near and dear to the plain people who form the Grand Army that preserved the Union as it is today, the United States, for which you stand as the candidate for President. (Applause.) We come here not as politicians. We come here voicing no political sentiment, but we come here with love and gratitude for you, to thank you for the services rendered in time of war and in time of peace. We come here with pride to greet you as one of the foremost citizens of your state and one of the foremost citizens of the United States. (Cheers.) We come to see you because we are proud of you, proud of Ohio; and every soldier who fought in the ranks from Ohio in the late rebellion has reason to be proud of his achievements both in peace and in war. Ohio has produced a great many splendid men who have controlled the destinies of the armies of the Union, and since the war it has given her full complement of great men to the nation, and in November next she will give to the nation a distinguished soldier and statesman of whom we all feel proud. (Cheers and applause.)

"We come here because we admire you as a private soldier; because you have endeared yourself to us in many ways, both as a soldier and as a citizen. We love you because you are opposed to pressing crowns upon any body's head, widows, or orphans, or sons of toil. (Applause.) We love you because you are opposed to crucifying anybody anywhere upon any kind of cross (cheers), except the cross of honor and cross of glory and the cross that elevates labor and labor's earnings. (Great applause.) I again, sir, tender to you the greetings and congratulations of the old 104th Ohio Regiment. (Applause.)"

Major McKinley responded with spirit in the following manner:

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S ADDRESS.

"Comrade Monaghan and members of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Regiment: I assure you that it affords me much pleasure to meet and greet my old associates of the civil war here at my home. It is indeed a most gracious act on your part to make this call following your reunion in the neighboring city of Massillon. I am glad to know that you continue annually to hold your reunions. There is, however, always a sad side to these meetings of old soldiers, for every recurring meeting you have, and every roll call that is had, discloses that one and another of your members who met with you the preceding year is not present to answer when his name is called; and every year reminds us that death is marching through our ranks. The survivors of the war number now less than a million, and yet there were enrolled 2,800,000 men who were willing to dedicate their lives to the country. (Cheers.)

"We are now thirty-five years from the beginning of the war, and thirty one or more from its close. The bitterness of the war has long since disappeared. The resentments have gone out of the hearts of the old soldiers and the people who supported them in that great conflict on both sides. Incidents occurred last year throughout the country—incidents of great significance—which brought to every patriotic citizen special gratification. I refer to the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Louisville, Ky., (applause) where, with their bondless and prodigal hospitality the citizens of that city in the South invited you to their homes. You could not have been more generously treated in any city of the North than you were in the city of Louisville on the South side of the river. Then at Chickamauga, where the government of the United States had dedicated that sacred field as a national park, the ex-Union soldiers and ex-Confederate soldiers, who years before had fought in deadly conflict the one against the other, met and with fraternal feelings marked the places where their respective commands fought and fell, and consecrated that historic battlefield as a memorial to the Union forever and forever more. (Great cheers.) And then a few days later in the city of Atlanta, Ga., the boys in blue and the boys in gray (applause) met and talked over their battles once more, all pledging their united loyalty in the future of the government of the United States and the preservation of the honor of our flag. (Great applause.)

"Sectionalism has given place to national spirit, and patriotism has smoothed the asperities of partyism, while the preservation of the national honor constitutes the great aim and purpose of all patriotic American citizens. (Loud applause.) It is not, my fellow comrades, what we say of you, as Mr. Lincoln put it at Gettysburg, it is what you did which will live. You have given to yourselves a great name, and to your children a rich legacy because you served in the holiest cause in which mankind ever engaged—the cause of the Union, of freedom, and of civilization, a cause which has done so much for mankind everywhere. (Cheers.) What we want to do now is to take care of the future. You cannot upbraid yourselves for any lack of patriotism in the past. The future is now our trust and in our keeping, and let us see to it that the government which was preserved through your valor and sacrifice and the millions of your comrades shall be preserved forever. (Tremendous applause.) Preserved not only to the present, but to those who are to come hereafter.

"I thank you, my comrades, for the warm and eloquent expressions of good will spoken by your chairman. His tribute moves me deeply. I know something of the services of the old One Hundred and Fourth Ohio in war, and I know something of your services as citizens in peace, for I believe that this entire regiment came from the counties which for years constituted the congressional district which, by your partiality, I had the honor so long to represent. Stark, Columbiana, Summit and Portage counties furnished the brave men whose names are found on the honor roll of your regiment.

I know many of your comrades personally, and see before me many familiar faces whose presence here calls up many pleasant memories of the past. I knew your old and distinguished colonel well. God bless dear, brave Colonel Raley. (Applause.) I am glad to welcome you here, and I shall be gratified to meet each one of you personally, and I am certain that Mrs. McKinly will be pleased to meet the ladies who are connected with the old One Hundred and Fourth Ohio. (Great applause.)"

At the conclusion of Major McKinley's remarks which were warmly received by his comrades the Rev. G. B. Smith, of Massillon, presented the Mrs. Wm. McKinley Post, Daughters of Veterans. His brief remarks were:

DR. SMITH'S PRESENTATION.

"Major McKinley: In an absolutely impromptu manner the honor has been thrust upon me this morning of presenting to you the first Post of the Daughters of Veterans, who have honored themselves by adopting the name of your dear wife, whom they love and whom we all revere,—(cheers) the Mrs. William McKinley Post of the Daughters of Veterans; and the president of that organization Miss Bertha Martin will be pleased to say a few words to you. (Applause.)"

MISS MARTIN'S REMARKS.

Miss Martin spoke as follows: "Major McKinley and Mrs. McKinley:—We have not only the pleasure of meeting you as the Daughters of Veterans, but we have the extreme pleasure of meeting you as the members of the Mrs. William McKinley Tent No. 1. It is the first Tent of the Daughters of Veterans organized in the United States and we are very proud of it, as we are proud of our name. (Cheers.)

"We are the true Daughters of Veterans. Comrades, we hope that you will always find us ready and willing to do our part as our mothers were ready and willing in time of war. (Applause.) We will raise a stone which in the future will tell how nobly you fought and how bravely you fell. But that stone will crumble though and time will efface the inscription. The dead will be lost and a stranger may come along by and by and carelessly ask why and when that stone corroded. Some girl will be here to answer the stranger and repeat the story from mother to daughter more enduring than that record on stone, which will be written on the hearts of us all, and which shall endure through all time and eternity—that story so grand and sublime. (Applause)."

Miss Martin was congratulated by Major McKinley and by the veterans present as she concluded, and the Daughters and the other ladies who accompanied the delegation were presented to the Major and to Mrs. McKinley, who occupied a seat in the hall. The delegates then filed past Mr. McKinley, and each in turn was cordially grasped by the hand.

A GREAT FIRE AT LIMA.

Cannon and Embankments used to put it Out.

LIMA, Aug. 15.—[By Associated Press]—Lightning this morning fired an oil tank three miles south of here. The Standard Company has 300 men throwing up embankments and have a cannon firing at the tanks. The loss will be $75,000.

Reports on the Fruit Crop.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—[By Associated Press]—The agricultural department report on the condition of fruit for August shows the percentage in the northern apple region 83.6, which is unusually good. In Ohio the crop is irregular. The peach crop is good in Ohio, Michigan, Delaware and Maryland.

The Battle Ship Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—The battle ship Indiana is to be presented with a magnificent silver service contributed by citizens of Indiana, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Sept. 21.

A GREAT REUNION.

Comrades of the 104th Splendidly Entertained.

THEY SEE MAJOR M'KINLEY.

An Enthusiastic Camp Fire—Adjutant McClymonds Presides—Interesting Speeches from Many Survivors—Battery Wetzel Awakes Echoes.

The reunion of the 104th Regiment, O. V. I., has proved one of the most successful affairs ever undertaken in Massillon. The entertainment committee, of which Mr. J. W. McClymonds was chairman, spared nothing in making the arrangements. Beautiful Oak Knoll was dotted with electric lamps, and on Wednesday night, when the park was filled with from six to ten thousand people, as the various authorities put it, with camp fire, band concert, battery salutes, dining room and dancing pavilion each furnishing amusement in its peculiar way, the scene was one of rare interest. The thousands of visitors took as keen an interest in the doings as the 200 veterans themselves. Everybody who could possibly do so crowded under the wide spreading canvas of the camp fire tent, and those who could not find chairs hung on to the tent poles through it all, and it was almost four hours in duration.

The Harmonia band could not possibly have played any better, and, Mr. Puegner's clarinet solos were as pleasing as they were unexpected, nothing having been mentioned on the programme in regard to his appearance.

Adjutant J. W. McClymonds presented the various features on the programme in a very happy manner. The Rev. Mr. Taggart, a member of the regiment, led in prayer. Mrs. Dr. D. S. Gardner recited "Sheridan's Ride" with characteristic grace and then the survivors of an army drum corps took the stage and performed on instruments that had been through the war with them greatly to the delight of the old soldiers who immediately recognized the familiar strains of thirty odd years ago.

Brief addresses were made by Mr. Taggart, R. A. Pinn and the Rev Dr. G. B Smith. The latter concluded his remarks with saying, "I do not know what the people of the United States may think or what they may do, but so far as I am personally concerned, I believe, that for the present and the immediate future, the interests of the country are safer in the hands of those who have guided the ship of state in the perilous waters and the tempestuous seas, and have been willing to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of the country rather than in the hands of some upstart who has arisen since the war." And the audience roared its approval.

Here a colored glee club, consisting of Messrs Wm. Bell, DeWitt Cunningham, Charles Robinson and other local celebrities, was introduced and sang in its best style, such selections as were most appropriate.

Captain Cope, of Company F, then spoke for a few minutes and was followed by Wm. Monoghan, of Cleveland. In the course of his remarks the latter said: "We should all love McKinley. No man outside of the Union thinks much of McKinley, which is additional reason why every man of us should think well of McKinley. McKinley stands for the American army, for American homes, for American wage earners and to keep America for Americans. Responing to the suggestion of the Rev Dr. Smith, I would say that the ship of state should have at its helm, one who, by his past service, has shown his competency to steer that ship clear of the shoals of destiny."

W. W. Richardson, who also recited "Our Flag in Heaven," told the history of the old drums and fifes and told it well. He remembered most of the battles they had gone through and told many interesting little anecdotes of which they were the central figure.

Dr. D S. Gardner, as a son of a veteran, made a brief and appropriate address, and retired to his seat amid the applause of the veterans, whose hearts echoed his words of truth and patriotism. Then the band played "Marching Through Georgia," the town clock struck 11, and the camp fire was ended.

James Coller, "the father of the regiment," and M. M. Southworth also spoke in the course of the evening.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON'S BUSINESS

After Chairman McClymonds had called the meeting to order Wednesday afternoon and the Rev. G. B. Smith had offered prayer, Mayor Tobias Schott was introduced and delivered the speech of welcome. He said that the 104th owned the town and men who had endured and sacrificed what they had were justly entitled to it. His were the kind of words that make one feel at home anywhere and the old war dogs fully appreciated his cordial welcome. Col. Wm. Monaghan, of Cleveland, responded in a happy speech.

The roll call was omitted and Secretary Yost read the minutes of the last reunion which were approved. The report of the committee selected to choose a permanent time and place for holding the subsequent reunions, was deferred until Thursday morning. The secretary then read the list of the names of the members of the regiment who have died within the last year. It was as follows: Company A, Lieut. J. B. D. Siess, J. L. Bender, and G. W. Rhodes; Company B, Lieut Henry Vick; Company C, John Taggart, Adam Yagley and Shannon Musser; Company E, Adam Bamberger; Company F, J. F Battenberg; Company G, Samuel J. Roller; Company H, Jerome Wellman; Company I, Philip Wolf; Company K, Charles Beck, and Q. McDevitt.

THURSDAY MORNING'S WORK.

The election of officers Thursday morning resulted as follows: J. W. McClymonds, president; Paul Field, of Canton, vice president; Joseph Hershey, of Canton, secretary; and C. L. McLain, treasurer. A number of interesting communications were read from absent members. The committee appointed to select a permanent time and place for the subsequent reunion of the regiment decided upon Meyer's lake as the place and the second Wednesday and Thursday of the month of August as the time.

The members of the committee which was appointed at Salem a year ago, to locate the relative positions of the various companies of the regiment during the engagement at Franklin, being unable to agree, were given another year in which to prepare their report.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to our worthy chairman, J. W. McClymonds, the comrades of the regiment, and members of Hart Post G. A. R., of Massillon, and citizens of Massillon generally, for their hospitality and manifestations of good will during our twenty-seventh annual reunion.

Then the meeting adjourned to go to Canton to visit Major McKinley.

THE CHECK WAS FORGED.

A. B. Winnett, of Middlebranch, in Serious Trouble.

CANTON, Aug 14.—A. B. Winnett, who lives near Middlebranch, was arrested by the police on Thursday for attempting to circulate counterfeit money. When arrested Winnett had quite a sum of money on his person and a check for $200 which bore the name of C P. Smith, of Louisville, and was later pronounced a forgery. Winnett finally admitted that he had passed counterfeit bills and related that he had paid his taxes in that kind of money. He further stated that he had at one time $400 in spurious money deposited in the Louisville bank.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

At a meeting of the chairmen of the Republican county executive committee in the Eighteenth district, important action was taken in regard to the congressional campaign. Those present were W. L. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of Columbiana county, John Thomas, chairman of the executive committee of Stark county, and O. P. Shaffer, chairman of the executive committee of Mahoning county. Mr Shaffer states that some eloquent and able speakers will be heard in Youngstown during the campaign. Among those who will positively be there are Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, and Senator Burrows, of Michigan.

MIDDLEBRANCH MILK TROUBLE.

About two weeks ago Food and Dairy Inspector George Holmes, jr., went to Middlebranch to investigate milk delivered at the cheese factory of Niklaus Egger, about three miles northeast of that town. Tuesday afternoon Inspector Holmes and his deputy, Captain Critchfield, came to Canton and before Mayor Rice swore out affidavits against George Werner, David Hinton, Epariam Gibson, William W. Smith, Henry Spelman and Charles Smith, charging that on July 29 these men did unlawfully sell and deliver to one Niklaus Egger milk which contained less than 12 per cent. solids.

Messrs. Hinton, Gibson Spellman and Charles Smith were brought to Canton at noon yesterday and arraigned. Each pleaded guilty and was fined $50 and costs.

IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS.

The Champion Stoneware Company has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are placed at $35,000 and the assets at $15,000. The company has had its plant destroyed by fire twice in the last two years. These fires and the panicky times caused the company to ask for a receiver.

IN THE COURTS.

Clara Ginneu, by her attorney, R. A. Pinn, began proceedings in court this morning petitioning for a divorce from Russell Ginneu on the grounds of desertion. Mrs. Ginneu also desires to be restored to her maiden name, Clara Kormany, and a reasonable decree of alimony.

Clara H. Walker has been appointed administrator of the estate of Walter R. Walker, of Paris township.

The will of Leopald Schimdt, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Carl and Alice V. Imus and Edward L Gibson and Blanche Way, of Canton.

Witmer—Wendling Wedding.

William Witmer and Miss Meda Wendling were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wendling, 64 Duncan street. The ceremony was performed at 7:30 o'clock by the Rev. W. H. Shults, pastor of the Reformed church. The friends and relatives of the bride and groom formed a circle, and while the strains of a wedding march pealed forth the bride and groom, together with John Witmer as best man, and Lizzie Fenton as bridesmaid, made their appearance and presented themselves in the center of the circle, and then they were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony was over the guests were invited to partake of a supper that was fit for a king. A platform having been erected on the lawn, and a suitable orchestra having been engaged, the assembled guests were invited to dance. Dancing was indulged in until 3 a. m., when, wishing the bride and groom long life and prosperity, the guests took their departure. The presents were numerous and were such as come into every day use. After the bride and groom had retired they were serenaded at 4 a. m. by the G. A. R. drum corps from New Philadelphia, headed by John Pepper. Among the presents that were given was a head of cabbage, presented by Alfred Sorg. It measured 42 inches around and weighed 12¾ pounds.

WM B. SAILER.

ANSWERS OF THE STARS

Personal Revelations by Astrological Processes.

THE ZODIAC AND ITS INFLUENCES

A Practical Application of the Theories of a New Book—Character Reading of Robert H. Folger, Dr. George B. Smith and Councilman Peter Smith.

Among new books is a sober one by Eleanor Kirk, called "The Influence of the Zodiac on Human Life." Starting with the statement that the twelve signs of the Zodiac have always been supposed to represent the physical frame work of man, the opening chapters go on to explain how man's physical body is influenced by occult laws,—how we can trace to this influence the causes for the difference between the lives of intelligent, happy people and those who are ignorant and wretched, and how, that with the knowledge of the certain influences brought to bear upon one's life, will come the power to develop one's best characteristics, overcome evil tendencies, and eradicate disease. An index chart shows a diagram of the "grand man," with dates relating to the signs, and in the next eighteen chapters Miss Kirk describes the characteristics of people born under each sign. What their personal appearance is liable to be—their faults, method of growth, diseases, etc., so that after reading the introductory chapters, one can turn at once to the chart, find the sign agreeing with a given date, and straightway proceed to investigate his own or his friends' character in a pleasing and instructive manner. For instance, when one has been born under Aries,—between March 21 and April 19,—he learns that unless the signs fail, he ought to be executive, earnest and determined, have occult powers and metaphysical tastes. Then he will read probably a description of his personal appearance, what companions he should choose the faults he must overcome, and the diseases his flesh is heir to, being comforted in this last instance by the assurance that "these ailments and every other known to man, can be entirely dominated, forever cast out, by those who realize that mind is master and body the servant of mind." He is advised to be temperate in conversation, and is informed that any process is legitimate that will "restrain the action of the tongue." Miss Kirk does not mention any particular process by which this last great result might be attained—and we are left to hope that the afore-mentioned occult powers of the Aries person will come to his assistance and see him through his work of reformation. In a closing chapter, Miss Kirk says that when the traits of character, expressed by the signs, seem to fail when applied to our friends and acquaintances, it would be well to consider that few people are willing to admit their overdoings and shortcomings and that the average man is ever ready to disclaim his own characteristics. About zodiacal mistakes in regard to personal appearance, Miss Kirk does not enlighten us, and we are left to believe that when such discrepancies occur we either do not see ourselves as others see us or that others do not see us as we are.

It is rather interesting to go over the chart and discover how well the descriptions answer to people that one knows. Among others, Mr. Robert H. Folger, born on January 11th, is a good illustration. His sign would be Capricorn, and we are informed by Miss Kirk that Capricorn people are deep thinkers, natural orators and teachers, worshippers of intellect and devotees of book knowledge—fine entertainers. That they have excellent memories and excel in story telling. In personal appearance they are short of stature, have dark complexions and exceedingly expressive eyes. Mr. Folger, living faithfully up to his sign, must look out for melancholia and indigestion, as the failings of his physical man, and with his possible mental shortcomings in view, he is advised to learn to discriminate about methods of work and not ruin his fine powers by a too strict adherence to precedent and public opinion.

Councilman Peter Smith—May 18th, is another example: We find that according to his sign, Taurus, there are several sad faults to be overcome by Mr. Smith, and that he must learn silence and patience as a daily exercise, for unhappily his zodiacal tendency is to roar and kick under the slightest provocation, and at such times to have no regard for feeling or for furniture. On the other hand, we read that he is powerful mentally and spiritually—generous, fearless, kind and magnanimous. He must keep a sharp lookout for heart failure and apoplexy, and in order to overcome his above mentioned passionate proclivities, he is advised to strive to possess his soul and find the path to silence which leads to the temple of peace.

The Rev. Geo B. Smith was born under Virgo. Virgo people "are very orderly and methodical, and are good magnetic healers." They are philosophers and possess accurate intellectual discrimination. 'Once they cross the threshold of the spiritual domain, they make rapid headway, and soon comprehend the principles of soul and spirit, becoming true teachers of the philosophy of human life, and the immortality of the soul." Mr. Smith, according to Virgo, is credited with an almost total immunity from diseases—his faults are not very bad and can be overcome as soon as he is "alive to his own failings."

Another Bank Failure.

WASHINGTON, Aug 15.—[By Associated Press]—The comptroller of the currency has been informed of the failure of the City National bank at San Angeles, Tex. Capital, $100,000; liabilities, $71,000.

EXPLOSION NEAR MAXIMO.

Several Men Reported Killed in a Frightful Manner.

ALLIANCE, Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—A one hundred and fifty horse power boiler at the Louisville Brick and Tile works, near Maximo, exploded this morning, completely wrecking the building. Several men are reported killed.

Isaiah Johnson, engineer, was fatally hurt. Samuel Snyder was also mortally injured. Four other persons were painfully injured.

ATTACKED BY DOGS.

Vicious Animals at Large in Richville.

TWO PERSONS WHO MAY DIE.

Pius Snively and the Son of John Custer the Victims of Two Different Attacks by Different Animals—The Boy in a Very Serious State, Also.

Pius Snively, who resides near Richville, sustained injuries in an encounter with a savage Newfoundland dog, Thursday evening, from which he will probably die.

Snively is a tinner and is employed in Canton. He was returning home Thursday evening and had occasion to cross the farm of James Griffin. The latter's dog, one of the largest in that vicinity, ran to meet him. Snively sought to make a friend of it by patting it on the back. The dog gave a low warning growl and then pounced upon him. Snively fought desperately, but the brute possessed the strength of several men, and at last the unfortunate man sank to the earth unconscious.

He was found lying thus a half hour later with the dog resting on its haunches beside him. Snively was taken to his home, and though everything possible is being done to relieve him, it is feared he cannot recover. His body is one mass of wounds, having been bitten in as many as fifty different places.

The 9-year-old son of John Custer, of Richville, is also in a precarious condition from the effects of a dog bite.

Ira Hensel owns a large shepherd dog, which everybody heretofore supposed was harmless. The Custer boy has always looked upon it as a playmate, and when they met the other day began to tease it by thrusting a stick under its nose and then quickly withdrawing it. The animal became enraged and leaping ferociously upon the boy fastened its teeth in his neck and would probably have killed him but for the timely arrival of some neighbors.

Both dogs are still alive and their owners having expressed no willingness to kill them, the people of the neighborhood fear lest the terrible occurrences of the past few days may be repeated.

HIS AIM WAS TRUE.

Grocer Unkefer Seriously Wounds a Burglar.

CANTON, Aug. 15.—The police have been unable to locate the burglar who was wounded by Grocer Unkefer a few nights ago, but a slight clew has been secured. The miscreant is being guarded by his friends and is badly injured. The officers have ascertained, though his identity is unknown, that two of his fingers were shot away and a ball from Mr. Unkefer's pistol lodged in his head. A careful search is being made.

THE SILVER CLUB MEETS.

The first meeting of the Bryan Free Silver Club was held in the Bast block last night and was well attended. The assembly was addressed by Gen. I R. Sherwood and John C. Given. Complaint was made to the police that the meeting was being disturbed by whistles blown by a number of small boys, which Chairman Cock claimed were supplied for that purpose. An investigation proved, however, that the whistles were given away at a clothing store opening near by, and the noise went on.

WANTS $10,000 DAMAGES.

Charles Miller began suit in court on Friday afternoon against William McCrea, a prominent business man of this city, to recover damages in the sum of $10,000. Miller alleges that he was arrested and imprisoned at the instance of Mr. McCrea and compelled to remain in jail seven days on charges which were proven unfounded.

SHOT AT HIS WIFE.

Eckhardt Keohl fired six shots at his wife this morning, one of which caused a serious wound. He was intoxicated.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Senator Sherman Opens it at Columbus, Today.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 15.—[By Associated Press]—The Republican state campaign was opened at 1 p. m. in a big tent. The crowd is estimated at 10,000. Delegations are present from Toledo, Bowling Green, Findlay, Newark, Sandusky, Clyde, Tiffin, Springfield, Dayton, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Zanesville, Mansfield and Cleveland. Governor Bushnell made a brief speech introducing Senator Sherman, who was received with cheers. If the programme is carried out Foraker will speak after Sherman, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will speak tonight.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1896.

The Tuscarawas Advocate tells this little story which carries its own moral: "A little incident occurred in one of our city banks the past week that demonstrates the dishonesty of the free silver advocates of the Rocky Mountain states. A Salt Lake City bank made a draft through the Citizen's National Bank of this city upon a manufacturing firm of Massillon, O, for $1,559 'payable in United States gold coin.' They want the government to coin their silver bullion making every 53 cents worth a dollar yet they are not willing to accept their own coin in payment of debts but demand the gold. Could their rank dishonesty be more signally exposed?"

Our free coinage and free trade friends are dreadfully worried about low prices. Mr. Bryan in his New York speech said: "So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times." This is not what we heard when the Democrats were clamoring for free trade. Does not everyone remember how the "tariff barons" were sucking out the life blood of a free people by the prices encouraged and made possible by too much protection? Did not the "revenue reform" crusade with Mr. Bryan one of those in command, proceed upon the theory that prices ought to come down? Well, they came down, and the price of labor first of all, and in greater proportion than anything else! Yet now this condition, asked for by Mr. Bryan, is denounced as a danger, and attributed to a mysterious cause that is somehow or other to be eradicated by a free silver panacea.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:—Will you please inform your readers who are the principal or heavy owners of silver bullion? I. MACE

The heaviest owner of silver bullion in the United States is the government itself. Until the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of 1890, it was the greatest speculative buyer of silver in the world. On October 31, 1889, there was in the treasury of the United States silver bars worth $124,721.501. There is no other stock of pure uncoined silver in the world equal to it. Under the act of 1890, under the erroneous impression that we could buy the country's stock of silver whether we needed it or not, and thus force its value up to the legal ratio of 16 to 1, we undertook to do so. Silver did rise for a short time, but soon began to fall, and kept on falling. Measured by present prices, the silver in the treasury has involved the country in an immense loss brought on by selfish silver mine owners.

A CATACLYSM COMING.

Another cataclysm is at hand, and through the affrighted air come rumors thick and fast of discords that afflict the twin souls of Popocracy. The Hon. James Anti-Prize Fight Rice threatens to hurl eggs at the offending mouth of Hon. Carolus Browne, and the latter retorts that the former shall have opportunities so to do. Verily, verily there are high jinks ahead for the goodly town of Canton, and if the Hon. James Anti-Prize Fight Rice persists in his determination to discourage the Hon. Carolus Browne's flow of words, has he not eighteen able bodied policemen to give aid and comfort? The murmuring leaves whisper that the troubles of these two pious men arise from their common desire to represent Popocracy in the halls of congress. 'Tis said that when the Hon. Carolus Browne stands upon the court house steps, with the Hon. Allen Cook at his right and the Hon. John F. Blake at his left, dodging the anticipated shower, he will announce for his platform adherence to the sacred principles of re-incarnation, abolition of the soap of the money power, and the free and unlimited coinage of hair and yellow beads at a ratio of 16 to 1. Then may the Hon. James Anti-Prize Fight Rice let slip the eggs of war, if he so desires—the twin souls are bound to have harmony if they have to fight for it.

MASSILLON AS A HEALTH RESORT.

It is pleasant to know that Massillon is relatively and actually a very healthy city. The annual report of the state board of health has just been published and a copy has reached THE INDEPENDENT. The rather complicated tables of statistics show that during the year 1895 the annual death rate per one thousand population in Massillon was 11.59 This rate is surpassed by very few points. Findlay does a little better, with a rate of 9.11; Sandusky's rate is 8.12, Steubenville's 9.52, and Mansfield's 10 09; but every other city of 10,000 inhabitants or over has a rate higher than that of Massillon. No reports were received from Canton. The Akron rate is 14.39, and the highest rate in the state is reported from Chillicothe, where the figure is 20 11. Even the smaller cities of Ohio furnish no more favorable report than that of Massillon. Of the cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants only two make a better showing than this. They are Pomeroy, where the rate is 9.14, and Alliance's rate is 10.12. That of Wooster is 14 40, and that of Norwalk 13 07. It will be recalled that when Massillon was endeavoring to secure the location of the Eastern Ohio hospital for insane, the charge was made that this was an unhealthy locality and special stress was laid upon the alleged prevalence of malarial fevers. Remembering this, it is important to note that during the year 1895, not a single death occurred in Massillon from this cause, and in this respect only five other cities of the state with a population of over 10,000 inhabitants did as well as Massillon. One of the places was Steubenville, whose people were especially active in opposing the selection of Massillon for state hospital purposes.

GEORGE A. KELLENBERGER.

A Native of Massillon Dies Suddenly in Illinois.

The Mendota (Ill.) Bulletin of August 8, contains an account of the death of George A. Kellenberger, who was born in Massillon in 1844, married Miss Elizabeth Pirrong, of Canton, in 1870, and moved from this vicinity to Illinois Mr. Kellenberger was president of the fair association and was driving to the fair grounds on business connected with the organization. He turned to get out of his buggy when, without a minute's warning, he fell to the ground in an unconscious state. He was carried into the building and every effort was made to restore him, but to no avail. He had been suffering from heart trouble since January, but his death was entirely unexpected and was a shock to the community. He had been appointed and elected to many offices of public trust and made postmaster by President Cleveland during the latter's first term. He was one of the foremost citizens of Mendota, active in his business and social interests and was a man of the highest character and possessed of wide spread influence.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

The Extreme Hot Weather Depresses Business.

THE SEASON UNUSUALLY DULL.

The Big Labor Difficulties and the Refusal of Commercial Loans by Banks Have Checked Manufactures and Trade. The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: An extraordinary spell of deadly hot weather has affected trade throughout the country and in the east speculative feeling was somewhat effected until Thursday by apprehension of the poor influence of the Bryan meeting. With cooler weather there came also on Thursday perception that the meeting would not effect business unfavorably.

But other conditions were not stimulating. According to government reports the crops have sustained serious injuries. Labor difficulties extend and the closing of establishments for want of work and the refusal of commercial loans by banks, checked operations in many branches of industry and trade. The week therefore closes, as the last week did, with domestic business unusually dull for the season, measured by clearing house exchanges it was 5 per cent smaller than last year and 15 per cent smaller than in the same week of 1892, the last year of full business at this season.

The government crop report for August was so gloomy that a great rise in price would have followed if it had been entirely credited. In fact wheat rose about ½ cent but again declined, closing only a fraction higher for the week. Corn declined throughout the week, closing over 1 cent lower. It is wise to remember that the government accounts were based on returns prior to the fearful spell of heat and hence may be more nearly correct than they were when prepared.

Iron production was reduced 20,764 tons weekly in July, and has been further reduced since Aug. 1, while unsold stocks increased 26,192 tons in July. The stoppage of a large share of the Connellsville coke works and of many lake iron mines is a fair indication that the two combinations do not believe anything could be gained by reducing the prices of materials, and the main difficulty is obviously the extreme narrowness of demand for finished products, which is so small that most transactions are at some concessions even from the current low prices. With Alabama No. 2 offered at $6.50 at Birmingham, equivalent to $10.25 here, against $11.50 for northern No. 2, the market is not large enough to support prices.

The woolen manufacture makes little change with not more than a third of the machinery now running, and the demand for goods does not improve, although prices of some important grades have been further reduced. Sales of wool at the three chief markets for two weeks have been 4,791,000 pounds, against 14.473,150 in the same weeks of 1892.

Failures for the week have been 298 in the United States, against 196 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 38 last year.

Suicided In a Strawstack.

BEATRICE, Neb., Aug. 15.—John Kozak, a prominent farmer, aged 25, living near Virginia, has committed suicide. He burrowed into the center of a strawstack and set fire to the straw and then shot himself through the head with a revolver.

Queen & Crescent to New Orleans.

The line from Cincinnati and all points north is 86 miles shorter by the Queen & Crescent than by any other line. Superb vestibuled trains.

W. C. RINEARSON,
General passenger agent,
Cincinnati, O.

CARLISLE'S CIRCULAR.

A Pamphlet Issued For the Public Benefit.

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER.

Information That Everybody Wants to Know.

FACTS FROM AN OFFICIAL SOURCE.

The Relative Production of Gold and Silver In the Whole World For a Century. Different Kinds of Money Issued by the United States—Standards In Other Countries—Amount of Money In Circulation.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle recently gave the following order to A. T. Huntington, chief of the division of loans and currency of the treasury:

In view of the great number of requests for information respecting United States bonds, the currency, coinage, production of the precious metals and kindred subjects and the impracticability of responding to each request separately, you are hereby directed to cause a circular of information to be prepared, which shall cover the questions most frequently asked. The text of the circular should state, as briefly and clearly as possible without comment, the historical facts. *** Respectfully yours, J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

In consonance with this order a pamphlet was prepared, and the first edition was quickly exhausted. Its most valuable parts are given herewith:

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States—namely, gold coin, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, United States notes, also called greenbacks and legal tenders, national bank notes and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation. While they do not all possess the full legal tender quality, each kind has such attributes as to give it currency. The status of each kind is as follows:

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law, and when below such standard and limit of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight.

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding $10 in any one payment.

Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

Gold Coins.

The coinage of legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act passed by congress, April 2, 1792.

The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. Gold is now coined in denominations of $2.50, $5, $10 and $20, called respectively quarter eagles, half eagles, eagles and double eagles.

The total coinage of gold by the mints of the United States from 1792 to June 30, 1896, is $1,814,692,253, of which it is estimated that $567,931,823 is still in existence as coin in the United States, while the remainder, $1,246,760,430, has been exported or consumed in the fine arts. The gold bullion now in the United States amounts to $32,268,955. It will be seen that more than two-thirds of the gold coins struck at the mints of the United States have disappeared from circulation.

Silver Coins.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41¼ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. Its weight was 416 grains 892.4 fine. The total amount coined from 1792 to 1873 was $8,031,238, and the amount coined from 1878 to June 30, 1896, was $430,790,041. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the act of 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1). This is the present ratio.

Of the $430 790,041 standard silver dollars coined since February, 1878, there was held in the treasury June 30, 1896, $378,614,043, and the amount outside the treasury was $52,175,998. Silver certificates to the amount of $342,619,504 have been issued against that amount of the standard silver dollars held in the treasury. The commercial value of an ounce of fine silver June 30, 1896, was $0.6924, and the commercial value of the silver in the silver dollar on that date was 55 cents.

Paper Money.

The first paper money ever issued by the government of the United States was authorized by the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861. The notes issued were called "demand notes" because they were payable on demand at certain designated subtreasuries. They were receivable for all public dues, and the secretary was authorized to reissue them when received; but the time within which such reissues might be made was limited to Dec. 31, 1862.

The amount authorized by these acts was $50,000,000. An additional issue of $10,000,000 was authorized by the act of Feb. 12, 1862, and there were reissues amounting to $30.000. The demand notes were paid in gold when presented for redemption, and they were received for all public dues, and these two qualities prevented their depreciation.

All other United States notes were depreciated in value from 1862 until the resumption of specie payments. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, provided for the substitution of United States notes in place of the demand notes, and they were therefore canceled when received. By July 1, 1863, all except $3,770,000 had been retired, and nearly $3,000,000 of this small remainder was canceled during the next fiscal year. These notes were not legal tender when first issued, but they were afterward made so by the act of March 17, 1862.

United States Notes.

The principal issue of United States paper money was officially called United States notes. These were the well known "greenbacks" or "legal tenders." The act of Feb. 25, 1862, authorized the issue of $150,000,000, of which $50,000,000 was in lieu of an equal amount of demand notes and could be issued only as the demand notes were canceled. A second issue of $150,000,000 was authorized by the act of July 11, 1862, of which, however, $50,000,000 was to be a temporary issue for the redemption of a debt known as the temporary loan. A third issue of $150,000,000 was authorized by the act of March 3, 1863. The total amount authorized, including the temporary issue, was $450,000,000, and the highest amount outstanding at any time was $449,338,902, on Jan 30, 1864. There is still outstanding $346,681,016.

The reduction from the original permanent issue of $400,000,000 to $346,681,016 was caused as follows: The act of April 12, 1866, provided that United States notes might be retired to the extent of $10,000,000 during the ensuing six months, and that thereafter they might be retired at the rate of not more than $4,000,000 per month. This authority remained in force until it was suspended by the act of Feb. 4, 1868. The authorized amount of reduction during this period was about $70,000,000, but the actual reduction was only about $44,000,000. No change was made in the volume of United States notes outstanding until after the panic of 1873, when, in response to popular demand, the government reissued $26,000,000 of the canceled notes.

This brought the amount outstanding to $382,000,000, and it so remained until the resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, provided for its reduction to $300,000,000. The process was, however, again stopped by the act of May 31, 1878, which required the notes to be reissued when redeemed. At that time the amount outstanding was $346,681,016, which is the present amount.

Gold Certificates.

The act of March 3, 1863, authorized the secretary of the treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion in sums not less than $20 and to issue certificates therefor in denominations not less than $20, said certificates to be receivable for duties on imports. Under this act deposits of gold were received and certificates issued until Jan. 1, 1879, when the practice was discontinued by order of the secretary of the treasury. The purpose of the order was to prevent the holders of United States notes from presenting them for redemption in gold and redepositing the gold in exchange for gold certificates. No certificates were issued after Jan. 1, 1879, until the passage of the bank act of July 12, 1882, which authorized and directed the secretary of the treasury to receive gold coin and bullion and issue certificates.

Silver Certificates.

The act of Feb. 28, 1878, authorizing the issue of the standard silver dollar, provided that any holder of such dollars might deposit them in sums not less than $10 with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States and receive certificates therefor in denominations not less than $10, said certificates to be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues. The act of Aug. 4, 1886, authorized the issue of the smaller denominations of $1, $2 and $5. Silver certificates have practically taken the place in circulation of the standard silver dollars which they represent. The amount outside the treasury July 1, 1896, was $331,259,509, while the amount of standard silver dollars outside the treasury was only $52,175,998. Neither silver certificates nor silver dollars are redeemed in gold.

Treasury Notes, Act of July 14, 1890.

These notes were authorized by the act of July 14, 1890, commonly called the "Sherman act." The secretary of the treasury was directed to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver at the market price, and to pay for the same with treasury notes redeemable on demand in coin and legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. It was provided in the act that when the notes should be redeemed or received for dues they might be reissued, but that no greater or less amount of such notes should be "outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the treasury, purchased by such notes."

The authority for the purchase of silver bullion under this act was repealed by the act of Nov. 1, 1893, up to which date the government had purchased 168,674,682.53 fine ounces at a cost of $155,931,002, for which treasury notes were issued. The amount of silver bullion purchased under said act and now held in the treasury is 131,838.199.46 fine ounces, which cost $118,908,909.23.

Redemption.

Gold coins and standard silver dollars being standard coins of the United States are not "redeemable."

Subsidiary coins and minor coins may be presented in sums or multiples of $20 to the treasurer of the United States or to an assistant treasurer for redemption or exchange into lawful money.

United States notes are redeemable in "coin," in sums not less than $50, by the assistant treasurers in New York and San Francisco.

Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in "coin," in sums not less than $50, by the treasurer and all assistant treasurers of the United States.

National bank notes are redeemable in lawful money of the United States by the treasurer, but not by the assistant treasurers. They are also redeemable at the bank of issue. In order to provide for the redemption of its notes when presented, every national bank is required by law to keep on deposit with the treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent of its circulation.

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

	Monetary system.	Ratio between gold and full legal tender silver.	Population.	Stock of gold.	Stock of silver.	Paper currency.	Per capita of circulation. Gold.	Silver.
United States (a)	Gold and silver	1 to 15.98	71,300,000	$600,100,000	$625,600,000	$383,300,000	$8 41	$8 77
United Kingdom	Gold	—	38,900,000	b580,000,000	115,000,000	c113,400,000	14 91	2 96
France	Gold and silver	1 to 15½	38,300,000	b850,000,000	487,900,000	c32,100,000	22 19	12 94
Germany	Gold	—	51,200,000	b625,000,000	215,000,000	c60,400,000	12 21	4 20
Belgium	Gold and silver	1 to 15½	6,300,000	b55,000,000	54,900,000	c45,400,000	8 73	8 71
Italy	Gold and silver	1 to 15½	30,700,000	c98,200,000	41,400,000	c101,800,000	3 20	1 35
Switzerland	Gold and silver	1 to 15½	3,000,000	c14,900,000	15,000,000	—	4 97	5 00
Spain	Gold and silver	1 to 15½	17,500,000	b40,000,000	166,000,000	c83,700,000	2 28	9 49
Portugal	Gold	—	5,100,000	b38,000,000	24,800,000	c55,100,000	7 45	4 86
Austria-Hungary	Gold	—	43,500,000	b140,000,000	120,000,000	c204,300,000	3 22	2 76
Netherlands	Gold and silver	1 to 15⅝	4,700,000	c29,200,000	56,200,000	c28,600,000	6 21	11 96
Norway	Gold	—	2,000,000	b7,500,000	2,000,000	c3,800,000	3 75	1 00
Sweden	Gold	—	4,800,000	c8,000,000	4,800,000	c2,100,000	1 66	1 00
Denmark	Gold	—	2,300,000	c14,500,000	5,400,000	c5,400,000	6 30	2 35
Russia	Silver	1 to 15½	126,000,000	b480,000,000	48,000,000	c538,000,000	3 80	38
Turkey	Gold and silver	1 to 15⅝	22,000,000	b50,000,000	40,000,000	—	2 27	1 82
Australia	Gold	—	4,700,000	b115,000,000	7,000,000	—	24 47	1 49
Egypt	Gold	—	6,800,000	b120,000,000	15,000,000	—	17 65	2 20
Mexico	Silver	1 to 16½	12,100,000	b5,000,000	55,000,000	b2,000,000	41	4 54
Central American states	Silver	1 to 15½	5,000,000	b500,000	12,000,000	c8,000,000	9	2 14
South American states	Silver (e)	1 to 15½	30,000,000	b40,000,000	30,000,000	b550,000,000	1 11	83
Japan	Gold and silver	1 to 16.18	41,100,000	c80,000,000	84,300,000	—	1 95	2 05
India	Gold and silver	1 to 15	296,000,000	—	950,000,000	b37,000,000	—	3 21
China	Silver	—	360,000,000	—	750,000,000	—	—	2 08
Canada	Gold	—	4,800,000	b14,000,000	5,000,000	b29,000,000	2 92	1 04
Cuba	Gold and silver	1 to 15½	1,800,000	b18,000,000	1,500,000	—	10 00	83
Total				$4,068,800,000	$4,070,500,000	$2,438,500,000		

a July 1, 1895; all other countries Jan. 1, 1895. b Estimate, bureau of the mint. c Information furnished through United States representatives. d Haupt. e Except Venezuela and Chile.

Gold certificates, being receipts for gold coin, are redeemable in such coin by the treasurer and all assistant treasurers of the United States.

Silver certificates are receipts for standard silver dollars deposited, and are redeemable in such dollars only.

"Coin" obligations of the government are redeemed in gold coin when gold is demanded and in silver when silver is demanded.

Coinage of the United States.

Among the tables given the following are the most important:

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1896.

	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	1,091,320	$21,826,400 00
Eagles	26,278	262,780 00
Half eagles	83,936	419,680 00
Quarter eagles	5,885	14,712 50
Total gold	1,207,419	$22,523,572 50
Dollars	7,500,412	$7,500,412 00
Half dollars	1,099,315	549,657 50
Quarter dollars	2,950,412	737,603 00
Dimes	690,412	69,041 20
Total silver	12,240,551	$8,856,713 70
Five cent nickels	4,790,212	$239,510 60
One cent bronze	22,657,572	226,575 72
Total minor	27,447,784	$466,086 31
Total coinage	40,895,754	$31,846,372 52

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1873-1895.

	Gold value.	Silver coining value.
1873	$57,022,748	$4,624,748
1874	35,254,630	6,851,777
1875	32,951,040	15,347,893
1876	46,579,453	24,503,308
1877	43,999,864	28,363,045
1878	49,736,052	28,518,850
1879	39,080,080	27,569,776
1880	62,308,279	27,411,694
1881	96,850,890	27,940,164
1882	65,887,085	27,073,132
1883	29,241,990	29,246,968
1884	23,991,756	28,534,866
1885	27,773,012	28,062,176
1886	28,945,542	32,086,709
1887	23,972,383	35,191,081
1888	31,380,808	33,025,606
1889	21,413,981	35,496,083
1890	20,467,182	39,202,908
1891	29,202,005	27,518,857
1892	34,787,223	12,641,078
1893	56,997,020	8,802,797
1894	79,546,160	9,250,351
1895	59,616,358	5,698,010
Total	$997,076,991	$544,142,477

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE MINTS OF THE WHOLE WORLD FOR THE YEARS 1873-1894.

	Gold value.	Silver coining value.
1873	$257,630,862	$131,544,464
1874	135,778,387	102,931,232
1875	195,987,428	119,915,467
1876	213,119,278	126,577,164
1877	201,616,466	114,359,332
1878	188,386,611	161,191,913
1879	90,752,811	104,888,313
1880	149,725,081	84,611,974
1881	147,015,275	108,010,086
1882	99,697,170	110,785,934
1883	104,845,114	109,306,705
1884	90,452,795	95,882,084
1885	95,757,582	126,764,574
1886	94,642,070	124,854,101
1887	124,962,465	163,411,397
1888	134,828,855	134,922,344
1889	168,901,519	139,362,595
1890	149,244,065	152,208,144
1891	119,534,122	138,294,367
1892	172,473,124	155,517,347
1893	232,420,517	137,958,690
1894	227,921,062	113,095,788
Total	$3,404,708,469	$2,739,488,655

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. For the years 1886 to 1895 the production is the annual estimate of the bureau of the mint.]

	Value. Gold.	Value. Silver.	Percentage. Gold.	Percentage. Silver.
1493-1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000	66.4	33.6
1521-1544	114,205,000	89,986,000	55.9	44.1
1545-1560	90,492,000	207,240,000	30.4	69.6
1561-1580	94,917,000	248,990,000	26.7	73.3
1581-1600	98,095,000	348,254,000	22	78
1601-1620	113,248,000	351,579,000	24.4	75.6
1621-1640	110,324,000	327,221,000	25.2	74.8
1641-1660	116,571,000	304,525,000	27.7	72.3
1661-1680	123,084,000	280,166,000	30.5	69.5
1681-1700	145,088,000	284,240,000	33.5	66.5
1701-1720	170,403,000	295,629,000	36.6	63.4
1721-1740	253,611,000	358,480,000	41.4	58.6
1741-1760	327,116,000	443,232,000	42.5	57.5
1761-1780	275,211,000	542,658,000	33.7	66.3
1781-1800	236,464,000	730,810,000	24.4	75.6
1801-1810	118,152,000	371,677,000	24.1	75.9
1811-1820	76,063,000	224,786,000	25.3	74.7
1821-1830	94,479,000	191,444,000	33	67
1831-1840	134,841,000	247,930,000	35.2	64.8
1841-1850	363,928,000	324,400,000	52.9	47.1
1851-1855	632,560,000	184,160,000	78.3	21.7
1856-1860	670,415,000	188,022,000	78.1	21.9
1861-1865	674,944,000	228,861,000	72.9	27.1
1866-1870	648,071,000	278,313,000	70	30
1871-1875	577,883,000	409,322,000	58.5	41.5
1876-1880	572,931,000	509,256,000	53	47
1881-1885	465,582,000	594,773 000	45.5	54.5
1886	196,103,900	120,626,800	46.8	53.2
1887	195,774,900	124,281,000	45.9	54.1
1888	140,196,900	140,708,400	43.9	56.1
1889	135,489,200	155,427,700	44.3	55.7
1890	158,848,700	165,0 2,000	42.1	57.9
1891	120,650,000	177,552,700	42.4	57.6
1892	140,815,100	198,614,270	42.5	57.5
1893	157,287,000	214,745,200	42.4	57.6
1894	140,625,100	276,892,200	45.6	54.4
1895*	263,000,000	296,000,000	47.3	52.7
Total	$8,783,467,400	$10,357,814,100	45.9	54.1

*Estimated.

The silver product is given at its commercial value, reckoned at the average market price of silver each year, as well as its coining value in United States dollars.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1873-1895.

	Gold value.	Silver—Commercial value.	Silver—Coining value.
1873	$36,000,000	$35,880,000	$35,750,000
1874	33,700,000	36,860,000	37,300,000
1875	33,400,000	30,540,000	31,700,000
1876	39,900,000	34,690,000	38,800,000
1877	46,900,000	36,970,000	39,800,000
1878	51,200,000	40,270,000	45,200,000
1879	38,500,000	35,430,000	40,800,000
1880	36,600,000	34,720,000	39,200,000
1881	34,700,000	37,650,000	43,000,000
1882	32,700,000	41,120,000	46,800,000
1883	30,000,000	39,660,000	46,200,000
1884	30,800,000	42,670,000	48,800,000
1885	31,800,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1886	35,000,000	39,230,000	51,000,000
1887	33, 00,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1888	33,175,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1889	32, 00,000	46,750,000	64,640,000
1890	32,845,000	57,225,000	70,465,000
1891	33,175,000	57,630,000	75,417,000
1892	33,600,000	55,503,000	82,101,000
1893	35,955,000	46,800,000	77,576,000
1894	39,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000
1895	46,010,000	36,145,000	72,051,000
Totals	$830,660,000	$943,083,000	$1,214,751,000

PREMIUM ON GOLD AND GOLD VALUE OF UNITED STATES LEGAL TENDER NOTES FROM 1862 TO JAN. 1, 1879:

	Average currency value of gold each calendar year during suspension of specie payments Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1879.	Average gold value of U. S. notes each calendar year during suspension of specie payments Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1879.
1862	113.3	88.3
1863	145.2	68.9
1864	203.3	49.2
1865	157.3	63.6
1866	140.9	71
1867	138.2	72.4
1868	139.7	71.6
1869	133	75.2
1870	114.9	87
1871	111.7	89.5
1872	112.4	89
1873	113.8	87.9
1874	111.2	89.9
1875	114.9	87
1876	111.5	89.8
1877	104.8	95.4
1878	100.8	99.2

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER EACH YEAR FROM 1837 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE:

	Value.		Value.
1837	$1.000	1867	$1.027
1838	1.003	1868	1.025
1839	1.023	1869	1.024
1840	1.023	1870	1.027
1841	1.018	1871	1.025
1842	1.007	1872	1.022
1843	1.003	1873	1.004
1844	1.008	1874	.988
1845	1.004	1875	.964
1846	1.005	1876	.894
1847	1.011	1877	.929
1848	1.008	1878	.891
1849	1.013	1879	.868
1850	1.018	1880	.886
1851	1.034	1881	.880
1852	1.025	1882	.878
1853	1.042	1883	.858
1854	1.042	1884	.861
1855	1.039	1885	.823
1856	1.029	1886	.769
1857	1.046	1887	.756
1858	1.039	1888	.727
1859	1.052	1889	.723
1860	1.015	1890	.909
1861	1.031	1891	.764
1862	1.011	1892	.673
1863	1.040	1893	.603
1864	1.040	1894	.491
1865	1.035	1895	.505
1866	1.036	1896 (six mos.)	.528

Hunt and Byron.

The bond which kept Byron and Hunt together was broken by Shelley's death. Byron was tired of him, and Hunt had not the tact to leave him alone. We give Byron's version of the estrangement rather than that of the other, for Leigh Hunt's answer for himself is a weaker apology and had better have remained unwritten.

"Hunt's letter is probably the exact piece of vulgar coxcombry you might expect from his situation. He is a good man, with some poetical elements in his chaos, but spoiled by the Christchurch hospital and a Sunday newspaper—to say nothing of the Surrey jail, which conceited him into a martyr. But Leigh Hunt is a good man and a good father—see his odes to all the Masters Hunt; a good husband—see his sonnet to Mrs. Hunt; a good friend—see his epistles to different people; a great coxcomb, and a very vulgar person in everything about him. But that's not his fault, but of circumstances."

Again, though with no direct allusion to Hunt, he writes:

"The pity of these men is that they never lived in high life nor in solitude. There is no medium for the knowledge of the busy or the still world. If admitted into high life for a season, it is merely as spectators—they form no part of the mechanism thereof. Now, Moore and I, the one by circumstances and the other by birth, happened to be free of the corporation and to have entered into its pulses and passions, 'quarum partes fulmus.'"—Temple Bar.

Eating and Exhaustion.

Never eat a full meal when bodily exhausted. A cracker and a cup of hot tea will be the best thing to take. The tea will give enough stimulus and a little strength, allowing the body gradually to regain its usual vigor, and in two hours a hearty meal may be eaten without ill results.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HUMBERGER'S

GREAT 10th ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE!

→BEGINS←

... Saturday, August 15th, 1896 ...

At their Big Stores in Massillon, O.
We will be obliged to close our stores all day Friday, August 14th, the day before the Sale,

TO GET READY.

We have so many different lines of goods that enter into this sale, that working hard it will take us a full day to get all the different stocks in shape. Come on Saturday Morning and you will see

SUCH an ARRAY of BARGAINS Never Before Presented

To the People of Massillon and Vicinity.

See Our Small Cards for Detailed Prices.
Sale Begins Saturday Morning, August 15th, 1896.
Fresh Attractions will be Added Every Day.

HUMBERGER'S

DOUBLE STORES!

Warwick Block - - MASSILLON, OHIO.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Wm. Wagner, of 139 Green street, is ill.

Mrs. G. S. Atwater has gone to St. Louis.

Mrs. Ray L. Markle is visiting in Wooster.

Mr. P. Baker, who is visiting Samuel Iler, is very ill.

The picnic of the St. John's church will be held next Thursday.

Miss Bertha Loomis, of Norwalk, is visiting relatives in the city.

Born, to Mr and Mrs George Hoppold, in Front street, a daughter.

Miss Anna Meek will spend her vacation in Newman and Canal Fulton.

Walter and Ed. Doddridge, of Cleveland, are visiting their parents in this city.

Miss Francis Shondel, of New Bavaria, is the guest of Mrs. J. L. Grojean, East South street.

Miss Kittie Paul, daughter of J. K. Paul, will go to Cleveland to prepare to be a sister of charity.

Engineer Shed, of Norwalk, a trusted employe of the W. & L E. railway, has moved his family to Massillon.

Miss Alice Gray has returned to her home in Allegheny, after a visit of several weeks with Massillon relatives.

Mrs. Sarah Daugherty, of Atwood, Ind., was called home on account of the sickness of her mother, Mrs. Dullabahm, on State street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Foster, late of Washington C. H., are now residents of this city, Mr Foster being in the employ of Albright & Breckel.

Harry Stilgenbauer, Wm. Stilgenbauer, R. H. Gove and Wm. Marr have gone camping for a week or ten days at Sugar Creek, near Justus.

Mr. and Mrs James McConnell and Miss Anna McConnell, of Pittsburg, are visiting in Massillon, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Moffitt, west of town.

John Warwick and William Grove, of Navarre, settled their differences privately the other day and the interesting little case which Justice Sibia had set for Friday, did not take place.

F. E. Hartzell, an Alliance real estate dealer, assigned on Friday afternoon The liabilities are estimated at $20,000 and the assets at $15,000 The present business depression was the cause.

Mrs. Mary Maloney and daughter, Lizzie, who have been living in San Francisco for some time past, arrived in Massillon Friday evening, and are now the guests of Mrs. Ann Flynn, in Grant street.

Joseph Mohler, of Greentown, who was struck by a Ft. Wayne freight train near Massillon, several days ago, may not recover. His condition is now critical and he has given up all hopes of ever getting well.

Fred Preyer has invented a bicycle flag staff, and carries the only McKinley pennant on his bicycle in Stark county. The staff is adjustable, neat and cheap, and the inventor will reap a handsome profit from his cleverness

The colored people of Massillon have arranged to go to Meyer's lake on next Tuesday to join the L'Overture Rifles' picnic from Cleveland. On this occasion speeches will be delivered by Bishop B. W. Arnett and J. P. Green.

Miss Regina Rennike entertained a large company of her friends at her country home south of Reedurban. The out of town guests were Mr and Mrs. I B. Platte, of Buffalo; Miss Irene Platt, Mr. Foxhall Gildersleve and Mr. Frank Hasentossing, of New York.

Joseph Rudy, of Mt. Eaton, came to town this morning and became so impressed with a lady's wheel, the property of Herman Hintz, which he saw standing in West Main street, that he at once effected its purchase and spent the rest of the day in learning to ride.

Mr. James R. Dunn is in the East, representing the Republican national committee in the work of organizing the wheelmen in Republican campaign clubs. Mr. Dunn is especially fitted for the task, having been president of the League American Wheelmen for several years.

Emmet Adair, prosecuting attorney of Carroll county, and Miss Ream, of Carrollton, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ream, were married at Carrollton on Wednesday. They left immediately for Chatauqua. Mr Adair has numerous friends in Massillon, also several relatives of his reside here.

At a recent meeting of the Knights and Ladies of Honor the following officers were installed: S A. Morgan, protector; Miss Lizzie Klotz, vice protector; A. Watts, secretary; C. H Kilgore, financial secretary; Mrs. C. H. Kilgore, treasurer; Mrs. Frantz, chaplain; Miss Carrie Klotz, guide; Mrs Grosswiller, guardian, and H. G. Styer, sentinel

The social committee of the U B. church will give a lawn fete and social at the residence of Joseph Healey, 32 Wooster street, next Thursday evening, August 20 Ice cream cake, bananas and watermelon will be served There will also be musical and literary exercises, and games, and a general good time will be had. Everybody is cordially invited

Mrs. Elisabeth McGrath, of the Union Hotel, gave room 15 of that hostelry a good renovating the other day. Hidden between the mattress and springs of the bed she found a dozen or more cabinet photographs of various persons, some of whom she recognized. The room was at one time occupied by E W Deane and Fred Semler, who left unceremoniously about the time McKinley was nominated, without going through the formality of squaring off a board bill of $13 The men said that they were from Buffalo and collected photographs, which, for a nominal consideration, they agreed to enlarge and frame. Mrs. McGrath says that the owners of these photographs can have the same by each paying a certain amount on the delinquent board bill.

Emulating the example of the President of our country, Mr. Chas. Mong and party of friends hied themselves off to the mosquitoes of Turkeyfoot Lake, there to enjoy the beauties and comforts which nature has endowed us with. All is peaceful and serene in camp, and now Dame Fortune has smiled upon their efforts and Mr. Mong has caught a "blue gill" weighing 14 pounds. The other members of the party are somewhat envious of Mr. Mong's success, but if they do not weary in well doing no doubt they will meet with equal success.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

Nothing Favorable as to Wheat Elicited This Week.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—The government's weekly crop bulletin says for Northern Ohio: Oats and hay harvest have made fair progress, and, as a rule, nearing completion. The prevalence of sunshine was particularly conducive to effective operations in both these lines of work, as well as tending to repair in some degree the hurtful consequences of the recent spell of excessive moisture. Threshing, which had to be almost universally suspended during the wet weather, has been resumed, and is being rapidly finished up. There is nothing favorable to report concerning wheat; the crop has been unpromising from the begining of the season, and all references to the subject from correspondents this week only repeat or confirm the cheerless statements that have already appeared in previous reports from this office. Many fields of oats that were not secured before the wet weather began have been so much damaged that they are not considered worth cutting, and will therefore be left on the ground unharvested. Potatoes have generally made good progress, though in some instances the fact is mentioned that they are rotting in the ground where it was flooded, and the water stood for a considerable length of time. But a majority of reports indicate a satisfactory condition of the crop Grass and pastures are in splendid condition. As to corn, it may be stated that reports concerning this crop continue to be decidedly gratifying.

PRESENT BUSINESS CONDITION

Karl F. Miller Tells What the Election Will Do.

A business circular to the stockholders of his company, signed by Karl F. Miller, secretary, conveys this information: Business of all kinds is absolutely stagnant here, and investors decline to invest until the result of the election shall be known. Should Bryan be elected free silver would virtually double in value and gold would command a premium, which would be beneficial to the mining industry. With McKinley's election a flood of English money will pour into this country for investment in mining and railway securities, which would give the mining industry the greatest kind of a boom. Under the circumstances an investment in mining stocks is an especially good one, but I find people with money loath to embark in any new investment at the present.

KILLED BY A STREET CAR.

A Mule Struck by a City Car on South Erie Street.

A mule, one of a team belonging to the Brown Lumber Company, was killed almost instantly in South Erie street at about 6:30 o'clock Friday morning by being struck by Motorman Davenport. The team which was driven by Fred Slicker was hitched to a long lumber wagon, and about to turn into the company's yard when Jacob Slicker, who was driving a horse in the rear called to his brother to look out for the approaching street car. Fred Slicker saw that he could cross the track in time and accordingly jerked the team around intending to remain on the east side of the rails. The mules were almost out of danger when the car dashed into the one nearest the track, striking it in such a manner as to break its back. from which injury it died fifteen minutes later.

ISHE A BIGAMIST?

Jesse Wilson Inquired After from Louisville.

A woman, who signs herself Mrs. Jesse L. Wilson, has written a letter to Marshal Markel from Louisville, Ky., in which she asks for a description of the Jesse Wilson, now under arrest for the attempted murder of his wife. The writer says that her husband is a boat man and has been absent from home for months and from what she has read in the papers, has reason to believe that the man now in the Stark county jail, is her husband. She says they were married at Ashtabula Harbor in 1893 and have one child.

Democratic Delegates.

The list of Democrats who were appointed delegates to the county convention, Friday evening, follows: First ward, precinct A, Andrew Burkle, Geo. List and John Schaufele, jr.; precinct B, Fred Sibila and Ed L. Royer; second ward, precinct A, Christ Schott and William Simonet; precinct B, John Hoban and William Wagner; third ward, precinct A, E. W Busby and Frank A Vogt; precinct B, George Frantz and H. B. Sibila; precinct C, Martin Weber, fourth ward, E S. Howells, Wm. Vogt; Lewis Geis and Jacob Smith. Perry township, Anthony Richards and John Yengling.

Mr. Gordon's Invention.

The latest and one of the most useful inventions of Manager A Y. Gordon, of the Farmers' Telephone Company, is a device which can be so manipulated as to enable a person to receive and transmit messages in a standing or sitting position with equal ease. The transmitter is suspended on an arm more than a foot in length and which is so constructed that it can be moved up or down, and forward and backward so that the tallest man or the smallest child could use the one instrument with the same convenience. Mr. Gordon has applied for a patent on his invention.

What the Navarre Boys Do.

The Navarre Times says that the cigarette habit is on the increase in that village "It is a common occurrence for some of the boys to mount their wheels at a late hour in the evening and ride to Massillon for a pack of 'coffin nails.'"

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

FIVE CHICAGO FAILURES.

The Free Silver Crusade Bearing Fruit.

WORLD OF BUSINESS DISTURBED.

Firms With Ample Assets Forced to the Wall Because of the Timidity of Capital Under Existing Circumstances—The Figures and the Concerns.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Five failures are reported, George O. Berne, hides and leather, assigned to Wm. H. Gray, assets $200,000, liabalities $125.000; Chicago and Western Soap Works, assets $80,000, libalities $50,000; Louis Sibers & Sons, assets $35,000, liabilities $30,000; Chicago Consoldated Iron & Steel Co., assets $30,000, liabilities not given: Henry M. Hosick, wool, assets $200,000, liabilities $125,000.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—After opening a little below the close of yesterday, the stock market was quiet up until 10:30, when, after a poor bank statement, stocks broke and losing ¼ to ⅝, yet soon rallied and gained a higher point than any time during the day. Sugar opened 102¾ and advanced to 104, closing at 103¾. Sugar trade is flourishing at present because of the extraordinary demand for refined sugar from canning establishments, and an advance in all grades will be ordered Monday morning

St Paul stock was sold around 64½ by London. Manhattan, it is believed, will be able to declare its regular quarterly dividend of 1½%.

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve secured	$4,415,400
Loans secured	3,119,400
Specie increased	817,200
Legals decreased	7,175,300
Deposits decreased	9,770,800
Circulation increased	826,600

C., B. & Q. closed 59⅜; advance of ¾. Chicago Gas gained ⅝ from opening, closing 52½. Market in general closed strong.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Liverpool wheat quiet at the advance of a quarter pence. Argentine shipments, 80,000 bu Wheat opens unchanged, with a light local trade only. Market is without a feature. Puts and call for next week on Sept. wheat: Puts, 52; calls, 58.

Crop experts say corn has not been harmed materially by hot weather; also that the spring wheat crop while below last year, is about a normal one, and will reach the average of recent years.

Wheat threshing is progressing slowly on account of intense heat and rain, and the prospects are that the quality is retrograding rather than improving Much is rotting in shock in Ohio.

Provisions a shade higher, with trade very dull.

Some selling Sept. pork around $6 25. Sept. wheat opened 55, closed 55; Dec 50⅝, closed at 58⅝. T. B. Arnold's Exchange

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, active, $2.70@$3.40; cattle, steady; sheep, unchanged.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	63	63¼	63	63¼
Sept.	55	55⅞	51½	55
Dec.	58⅝	58¾	58⅜	58⅝
Oats.				
Sept	16¼	16⅝	16	16⅝
May	19¼	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
Corn.				
Sept.	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22⅝
May	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
Pork				
Sept.	6 25	6 25	6 00	6 15
Jan.	7 02	7 02	6 90	7 0
Lard.				
Sept.	3 27	3 27	3 22	3 22
Jan.	3 67	3 70	3 65	3 70

Cash Wheat, 54¼.
" Corn 22¾.
" Oats 16
" Pork 6 15
" Lard 3 30.

TOLEDO, August 15.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 62⅞.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, August 15 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	55
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16 18
Corn	28 30
Barley	45
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	61 00
Clover Seed	84 00
Timothy Seed	$1 35-$1 4
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE

Choice Butter, per lb	12½-14
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides,	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	25
Onions,	50
Apples, new	20 25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice,	8-10

An Educated Tramp.

"We have been informed," says the Navarre Times, "that the farmers in the vicinity of Cross Roads are pestered by an elderly tramp, who makes great pretentions on religion, and claims to thoroughly understand the Hebrew, Latin and Greek languages, but from his conversation it is evident that he is a poor English scholar."

Dead in a Wheat Field.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—[By Associated Press]—The dead body of a woman was found in a wheat field on Jacob Yerger's farm, near New Richmond, O Dogs had torn away the hands and nearly severed the head. It is not known whether she was murdered or died from heat. A satchel was found near indicating that the victim had made purchases in Cincinnati.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—[By Associated Press]—The weekly bank statement showed a decrease in the reserve of over four millions; decrease in deposits, over nine millions.

BACKACHE.

A Very Significant Indication of Organic Derangement.

The back, "the mainspring of woman's organism," quickly calls attention to trouble by aching. It tells with other symptoms, such as nervousness, headache, pains in loins, and weight in lower part of body, blues and "all gone" feeling, that nature requires assistance, and at once. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for twenty years has been the one and only effective remedy in such cases. It speedily removes the cause and effectually restores the organs to a healthy and normal condition. Mrs. Pinkham cheerfully answers all letters from ailing women who require advice, without charge. Thousands of cases like this are recorded.

"I have taken one-half dozen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has relieved me from all pain. I cannot tell you the agony I endured for years, pains in my back (Oh, the backache was dreadful!) and bearing-down pains in the abdomen extending down into my limbs; headache and nausea, and very painful menstruations. I had grown very thin, a mere shadow of my former self. Now I am without a single pain and am gaining in flesh rapidly."—MATTIE GLENN, 1561 Dudley St., Cincinnati

G. A. R., Attention!

That all members of the G. A R., together with their families and friends, may attend the annual encampment, G. A. R, to be held at St. Paul Sept 1 to 4 next, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., will sell tickets at the very low rate of one cent per mile Tickets will be good to return on or before Sept 15, with the privilege of extension until Sept. 30 by depositing return portion of tickets with the joint agent at St Paul prior to Sept 15 Tickets reading via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. are good going or returning by any one of its various lines running between Chicago and St. Paul. Special cars will be run through from Buffalo and other eastern points without change. All who intend visiting St. Paul at the time of the annual encampment are requested to call on their nearest ticket agent for tickets and see that they read via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railway For maps, time tables, rates of fare and full information regarding special through cars, address Wm. Kelly, Jr., T. P A., 220 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y,

Harvest Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the Western states and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Ry has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other states in the West Northwest and Southwest, on the following dates: July 21, August 4 and 18 September 1, 15 and 29, and October 6 and 20, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address Wm Kelly, jr., Traveling Passenger agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

$8.00 Chicago to St. Paul and Return.

On account of the G. A. R Encampment The North Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Railway) will, on August 31 and September 1, 1896, sell excursion tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and return at rate of $8 00 for the round trip, good for return passage until September 15, with privilege of further extension to September 30, 1896 For tickets and full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address

C. Traver, T. P A., Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O, May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H MYERS,

Executor's Sale of Farm.

The undersigned executor will sell at public sale on the premises,

Saturday Afternoon, August 29. 1896,

the following described real estate, in Lawrence township, Stark county, Ohio:

The west half of the north-west quarter of section (27) twenty-seven, being the whole of the tract of land conveyed to Cyrus Young by Joseph Kiefer's heirs, containing **84 Acres**, more or less, and known as the **Richard Donald Farm**, 2½ miles east of North Lawrence, 2¼ miles west of Youngstown Hill, and 2½ miles south of Canal Fulton on the Massillon and Wooster road. Said tract of land is one of the nicest laying farms in the township. The house is practically new, contains eight rooms and has a slate roof Bank barn and necessary out buildings. Two good wells of water, never failing, one spring never failing A fine lot of fruit trees, some timber land and convenient to one of the best school houses in the township.

Terms—One-third cash on day of sale, or security for one-third, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. All deferred payments to be secured by mortgage and bear interest at 6 per cent Possession will be given at time of first payment.

DANIEL LEVERS,
Executor

Attachment Notice.

Peter Carnes, Plaintiff, vs. O. M. Nolt, defendant.

Before Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace, of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 24th day of July, A. D. 1896, the said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for $30.75.

PETER CARNES,
Plaintiff.

Perry Township, Stark County, O., July 27, 1896.

BIG AND GOOD.

BattleAx PLUG

Sometimes quality is sacrificed in the effort to give big quantity for little money.
No doubt about that.
But once in a while it isn't.
For instance, there's "BATTLE AX."
The piece is bigger than you ever saw before for 5 cents. And the quality is, as many a man has said, "mighty good."
There's no guess work in this statement.
It is just a plain fact.
You can prove it by investing 5 cents in "BATTLE AX."

OLD HONESTY
PURE OIL PAINT

Guaranteed the Best Paint Made.

This Paint will cover one-fourth more space than any other Paint on the market and will wear for eight to ten years.

The Best is the Most Economical.

Write for color cards and prices.

The Goheen Manufacturing Company,
CANTON, OHIO.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News. Now is the time to subscribe,

WARTHORST & Co.'s QUARRY.

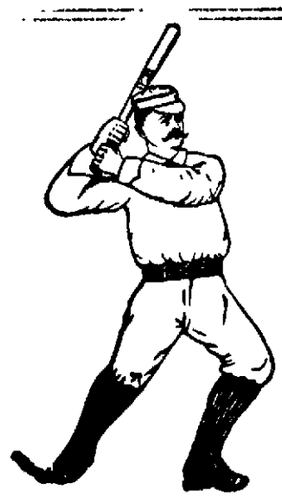
BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

WHITE ROSE FLOUR--

Has been tested by many of the best housekeepers in Massillon and vicinity. Wherever tried it has given *Perfect Satisfaction*.. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT? Highest Market Price paid for wheat at the . . . . . .

POCOCK MILLS. MASSILLON, ...OHIO.. M. NEAL, Prop.



A GREAT HIT.

One Case of Clay Worsteds Just Received.

BREED

Will sell you a Clay Worsted Sick Suit, Blue or Black, 21 and 22 oz goods, $25 and $26 values for

$20.00 and $21.00.

You can wear them the year round

For Thirty Days Only and for Cash.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®